

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is intended to present review of theoretical framework and studies related to the study matter, they are: (1) translation; (2) translation shift; (3) literary translation; (4) definition of song; and (5) song translation.

#### 2.1. Translation

The English term translation first asserted in around 1340, acquires from old French *translation* or more directly from the Latin *translatio* (trans-portion), itself coming from the participle of the verb *transfere* (to carry over) (Munday, 2016:9). In language term, translation means the process of interpreting between two languages involves the changing of the Source Language (SL) into the Target Language (TL).

Moreover, translation refers to a phenomenon of inter-lingual communication due to the involvement of at least two messages with different codes respectively of which characteristics are completely distinctive (Jakobson as cited in Bermann and Porter, 2014:3). In other words, translation constitutes a process of transferring a meaning from source language translated by foreign language to the audiences' language translating the target language.

#### 2.2. Translation Shift

Catford in Munday, (2016:95) argues that translation shifts are linguistic changes in translating source language to target language that analyze language a communication, operating functionally in context and on a range of diverged levels (e.g phonology, grammar, lexis) and ranks (word, phrase, sentence, clause, etc).

Moreover, Catford in Munday, (2016:96) classifies translation shifts into two categories namely level shift and category shift. More deeply, category shift is subdivided into four kinds, among other: structure shift, class shift, unit shift or rank shift, and intrasystem shift.

#### 2.2.1. Level Shift

A level shift is a shift changing a message communicated by the grammar in one language and lexis in another as the only possible levels shift in translation. The example of shift at linguistics level is the shift from grammar to lexis (Catford in Munday 2016:96). For example:

English (SL) : Maria has read a book.

Bahasa (TL) : *Maria sudah membaca buku.*

The form 'has read (has + past participle)' is grammatical form in English which indicates the perfect tense that tells about continued period until now or a recent happening while the translation of 'has' is '*sudah*' which indicates a lexical form. Here, the replacement of shift at one linguistic level (grammar) to different linguistic level.

#### 2.2.2. Category Shifts

Category shifts constitute a move of the translation from the formal correspondence, from the level shift in SL and TL, when the TL is in the same level on its unit and morpheme as the SL like the example above (Catford in Munday, 2016:96). Category shifts are divided to four kinds, such as structure shift, class shift, unit shift, and intra-system shift.

### 2.2.2.1 Structure Shift

A structure is an arrangement of elements. Thus, the unit clause of English elements Based on Catford's analysis of category shifts, he argues that the most common shift involves in translating is in grammatical structure namely structure shift (Catford in Munday 2016:96). This shift is focusing on changing the structure of the language. For example:

English (SL): Email is sent.

Bahasa (TL): *Kami telah mengirim emailnya.*

The example above clearly that the structure follows the formula of passive form in SL. Meanwhile, in translational version, the original sentence is changed into the active form based on Bahasa.

### 2.2.2.2 Class Shift

A class shift is composing the part of speech to another from SL to TL. The replacement only focuses on the part of speech (Catford in Munday 2016:96). For example:

English (SL): **Mechanical** engineering.

Bahasa (TL): *Teknik mesin.*

According to the example above, the word 'mechanical' which is an adjective in ST is translated into 'mesin' which is categorized as a noun in Bahasa. Therefore, the example is summed up that there is the replacement of class of word going from adjective to noun which is then labeled as a class shift.

### 2.2.2.3 Unit Shift

Unit means a part of language activity which is the pattern of a particular kind that has hierarchical linguistics such as word, group (phrase), clause, and sentence. Unit shift is changes of rank that are departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent in a unit at one rank from the SL to another rank in TL. Unit shift is also known a rank shift (Catford in Munday 2016:97). For example:

English (SL) : Hold on!

Bahasa (TL) : *Tunggu!*

*Hold on!*, in the SL is a group of words, while the translation equivalent in Bahasa, *Tunggu!*, is a word. The change of group in SL to the word in TL is called Unit Shift.

### 2.2.2.4 Intra-System Shift

Intra-system shifts are shifts that occur when the translation involves selection of a non-corresponding term in target language system (Catford in Munday 2016:97). Then, it can be simply defined that intra-system shift refers to those changes that occur internally within a system.

Ideally, every language has its own system of number, deixis, and article (Prawita, 2014:26). Likewise, to express the quantity or number in English, the users occupy the terms can be 'much', 'many', and 'few' for quantity and by using cardinal numbers (one, two, and three) followed by plural nouns with suffixes (-s and -es). For the deixis use, it is represented

by an utilization of the pronouns (she and he) to refer to someone while an utilization of the articles (a, an, and the) is functioned as determiners.

On the other hand, to express the quantity or number of Bahasa, the users occupy the word '*sedikit*', '*banyak*', '*beberapa*', and '*para*'. Sometimes, it occupies repetition for expressing so many things, such as '*guru-guru*' and '*murid-murid*'. Moreover, Bahasa also tends to still focus on the deixis (for instance: '*dia*' and '*mereka*' to infer the indefinite subject) and to reject the use of articles. The example of intra-system shift will be mentioned as follows:

English	(SL) : Victories
Bahasa	(TL): <i>Kemenangan</i>

From the example above, the word 'Victories' in SL is formed of plural for representing the numbers of victory with the suffix '-es'. Otherwise, the plural form in TL is transferred into the singular form which is '*Kemenangan*'.

Moreover, there are two kinds of equivalences in intrasystem shift which are equivalent and non-equivalence meanings. The equivalent meaning here refers to increased and decreased meaning that TL had an additional and an omitted information which is not found in SL while the non-equivalence meaning means when the TL has different meaning from the SL (Nida in Munday, 2016). The example of the equivalence in intra-system shift will be mentioned as follow:

English	(SL): You are perfect
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Bahasa (TL): *Sungguh, kau begitu indah*

From the example above, the SL has an additional information of *sungguh* and different meaning which the word 'perfect' is actually interpreting to *sempurna* in Bahasa while the SL is *indah*.

### 2.3. Literary Translation

Translation has an important role in increasing understanding and awareness among assorted cultures and nations. Literary translations specifically enable these distinctive cultures to reach the understanding. Tymoczko in Baker and Saldanha (2009:153) states that the focus on literary translation gives the high-quality about a connection between societies and the semantic challenges of translation.

Literary translation is a kind of translation that reflects the imaginative, intellectual, and intuitive writing of the author (Hassan, 2011: 12). A good translation is not simply concerned with exchanging the propositional substance of the source language, but additionally with its other aspects.

Moreover, Nida (2001:90) categorizes a few sorts of content that may be barriers to be managed by translators in literary translation accordingly:

1. Texts with an unusual figurative meaning of words, namely: sect histories, mantras, and the Holy Scriptures (Al Qur'an, Bible, and Psalm); and
2. Texts with numerous idiomatic expressions and types of content requiring to be interpreted figuratively, for example, myths, parables, proverbs, lyric poetry, songs, operas, and symbolic novels.

In conclusion, literary translation is a regulated procedure of transferring meaning in order to help translators connect the message of interlingual as well as

intercultural aspects and literary translation is also a type of translation where the source texts are literatures and fictions.

#### **2.4. Definition of Song**

A song is a set of words arranged to music or meant to be sung. It is one out of numerous literary works of which present this day is considered as the most-favorited in the general public (Dzanic and Pejic, 2016:40). Songs are acknowledged for their linguistic, pedagogical, cultural, and entertaining features and they are valuable language learning materials.

Listening to familiar songs can encourage translators to learn. Songs from different countries and cultures can help enhance translators' consciousness of various mindsets while likewise helping them to comprehend and properly use diction and idioms in the target language. Moreover, song lyrics are works of literature and finding out about them will help translators to comprehend literature and culture, and enhance their analytical skills (Kennedy 2014:296).

#### **2.5. Song Translations**

As the specific part of the literary works manifesting the cultural product of the particular society, translating songs has been investigated more than other literary works (Bassnet, 2002:86). Jakobson in Gorlee (2005: 10) states that songs and languages are composed of main variant elements. The song translations usually need more than finding equivalent words because there are other components that must be considered while creating musical lines in a target language.

Meanwhile, in song translation, Bennet in Gorlee (2005: 190) proposes that the TL must be 'singable, reasonably, accurate, and modestly poetic'. In addition, he argues that there are four guidelines in song translation:

1. The TL must be singable. Otherwise, any other virtues it has are meaningless;
2. The TL must sound as if the music had been fitted to it, even though it was actually composed to fit the SL;
3. The rhyme-scheme of the original song must be kept because it gives shape to the phrases;
4. Liberties must be taken with the original meaning when the first three requirements cannot otherwise be met.

Moreover, there is a song which has been projected to be the objects of this study, namely Perfect by Ed sheeran and Beyonce. The song is the most-favored song to listen to. The great challenge of matching the rhyme of the song translations with the originals without changing the original meanings was also another consideration why the song was chosen to be translated by the students of Translation Studies.